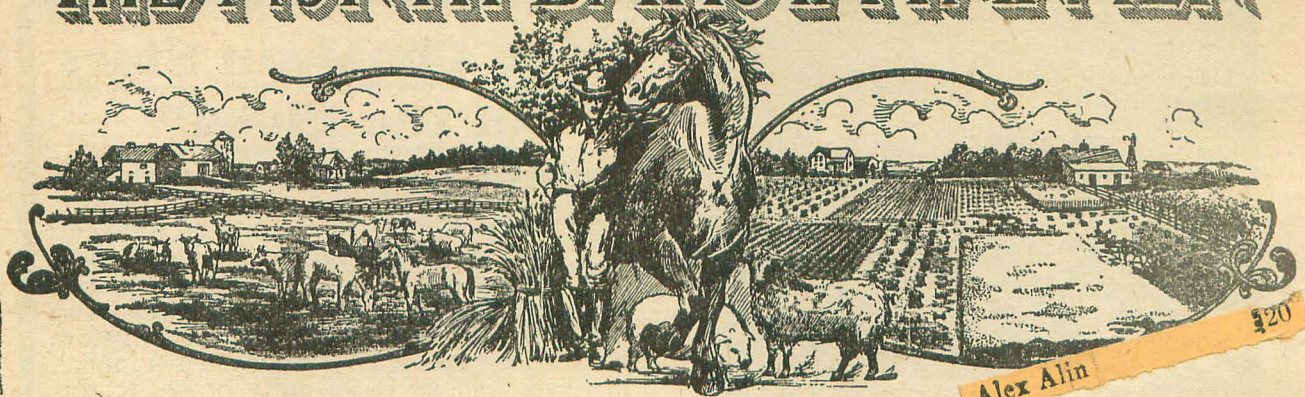


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# THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

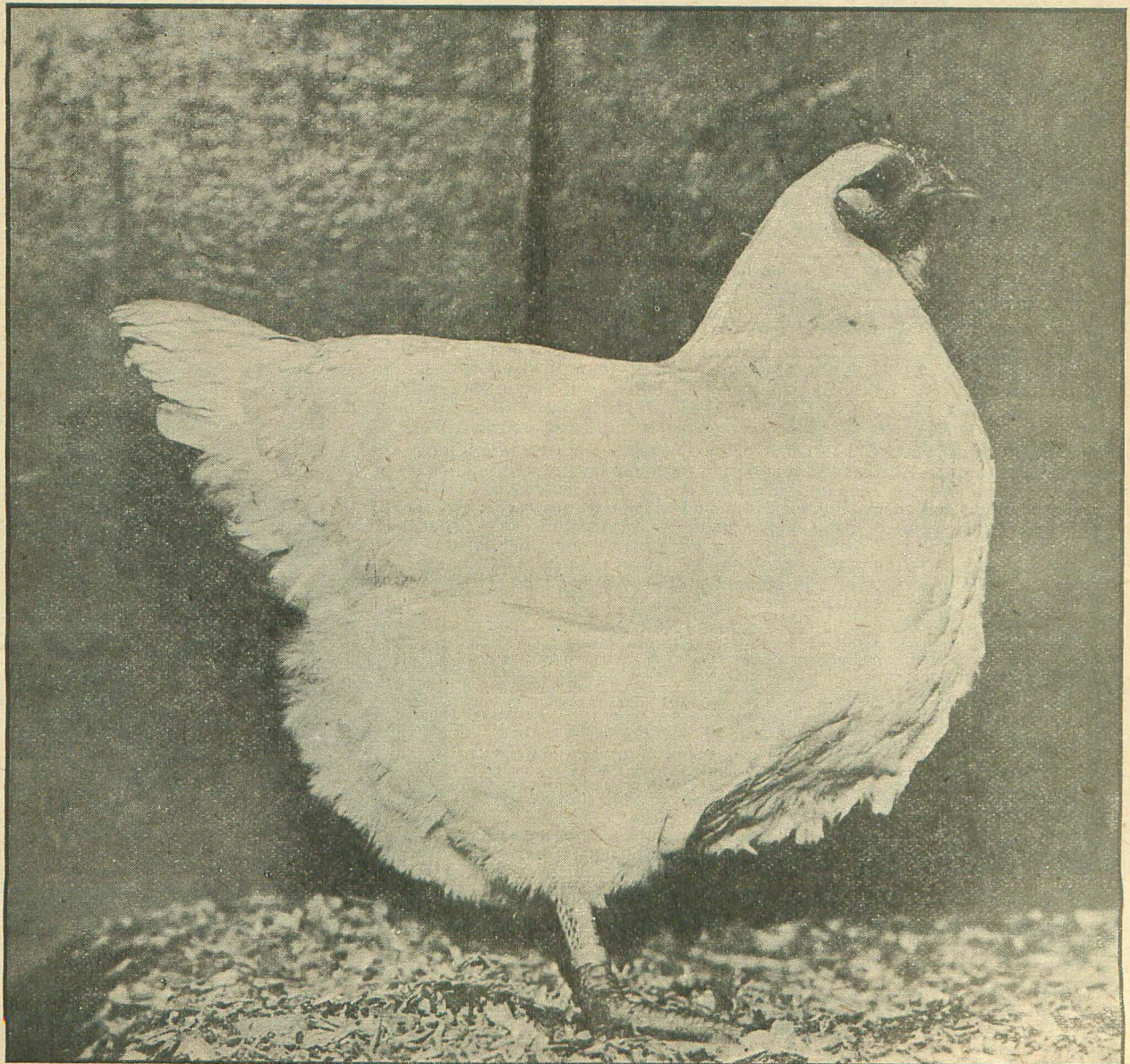


"With Malice Toward None"

Lisbon, N. D.

February 15, 1918

Vol. 19, No. 8



"The Humble Hen can play a Prominent Part in Preventing the Progress of the Prussian Peril"

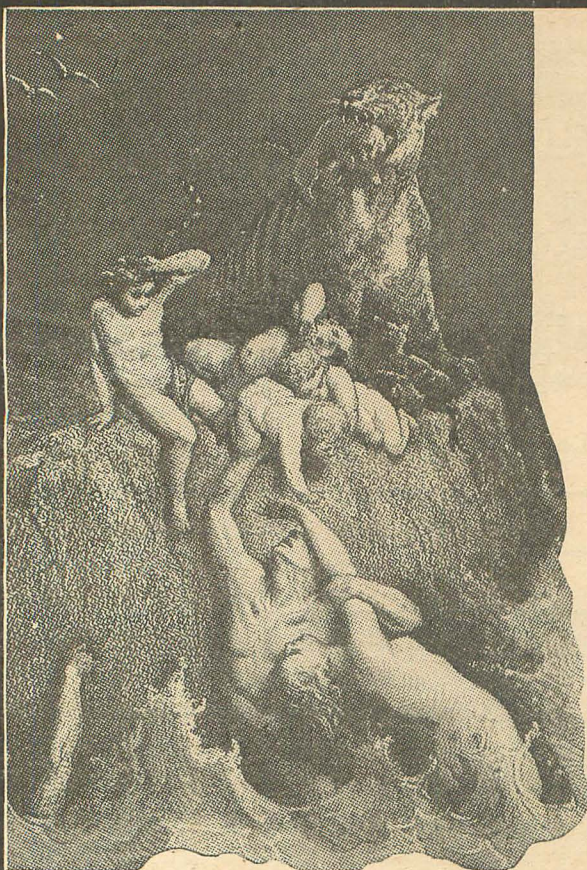
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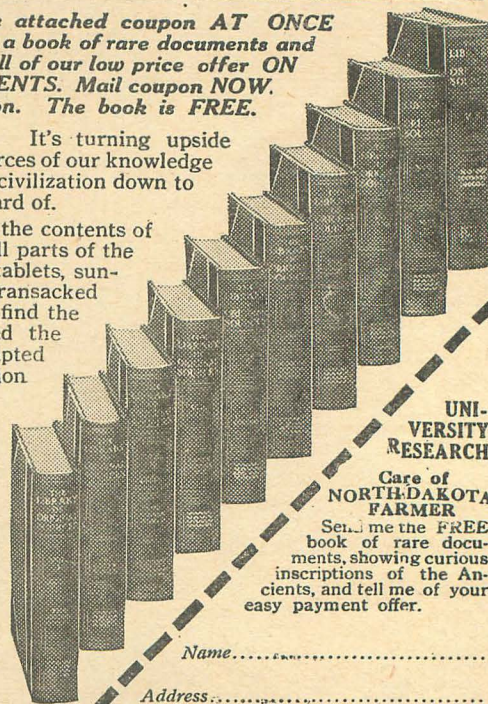
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# THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

Vol. 19, No. 8

LISBON, N. D., BEFRUARY 15, 1917

75 Cents a Year

## POULTRY WARRIORS

Will Help To Win the War; To Feed the Nation, and Profit the Producer.

The humble hen can play a prominent part in preventing the progress of the Prussian peril. The quickest and cheapest way of adding to our meat supplies is to increase poultry and egg production. To double this production next year will give us 6,500,000,000 pounds of meat food in the form of poultry and eggs. By having this amount of poultry food for domestic consumption we will eat less pork and beef, and can send almost that many pounds of meat to Europe to feed our soldiers, the armies of the Allies, and the destitute civilians.

We can not increase any of the meat animals as rapidly or economically as poultry.

The United States Department of Agriculture wishes every farmer to understand the importance of doubling our poultry production this year. It is a vital part of the general food production campaign, and that campaign must be carried out in all its details to insure victory in this war. The chief poultry increase must be made on the general farms of the country—on **every** farm in the country. It must be made as a by-product of general farming. The farmer must get his flock to such size, in proportion to his farm, that all the waste and scraps, and land available for chickens to run on will be used, and the fowls kept up from these sources and a reasonable amount of other feed. The Department does not suggest that extensive poultry enterprises be taken up by the general farmer. In fact, it warns against that very thing. But it urges **every** farmer to keep just as many hens, and produce just as many chickens and eggs as he can economically and as a by-product of his general farming.

The average size of the farm flock in the United States now is forty hens. If the average is increased to one hundred hens next year the desired increase in production should be obtained. Many farms, of course, can have flocks of several hundred, and some farms will have to keep less. But the effort is to increase the farm average to at least 100 hens.

It is an astounding fact that there are a million and a half eggless farms

in the United States—an economic anomaly and an agricultural absurdity. Out of a total of 6,371,502 farms, 1,527,743 report no egg production in the last census.

Even if we had never been forced to go to war with Germany this condition would be one demanding every effort at correction—for each farm can, at least, produce sufficient poultry and eggs for home consumption, and thereby be a more profitable farm. It would be to the self-interest of every one of these million and a half farmers to commence poultry production, if there were no war. But because we are at war there is a more

farm flocks can be given by the women and children of the household. The question of labor is not a puzzling and uncertain problem in the poultry production program. If the farmer increases his flock to a size suitable to fit in as a by-product of his general farming he will find that it will not require extra help.

Because of these facts—that poultry, as a by-product of general farming, find much of their feed in waste and require no extra labor—the farmer will produce meat food at the very lowest cost. Home consumption of this will cut down his living expenses and enable him to sell more of the animal meat he produces. He will be making more money himself, and at the same time he will be helping Uncle Sam win the biggest war the world has ever known.



Ready for Service.

important reason why they should do so—the fact that they will be helping win the war—helping to preserve their own free existence in a free country.

### Chickens Self Feeders

Chickens will “pick up” a good part of their living from waste that otherwise would never become of any value. They will feed themselves, to an extent, from grass, weeds, insects, and crumbs and small scraps that if not eaten by chickens would not become of food value to man. They will eat the eggs and larvae from which come various destructive insects, particularly orchard pests. In some orchards where chickens range the brown tail moth has almost disappeared, while nearby orchards, where chickens do not run, are damaged by the pest.

Most of the attention required by

### Prepare for Early Hatch

Early hatching this spring is necessary if the desired increase in production is attained. It is also necessary, during the winter, that farmers save young hens and pullets, so they will be on hand for stock in the spring. The stock of the Nation was reduced considerably last fall by a widespread sale, for market, of young hens and pullets. Therefore it is necessary to conserve stock now, or else the shortage may interfere seriously with the production program. In view of the stock shortage, to kill a good hen now is to reduce the potential egg production this year anywhere from five to twelve dozen eggs.

Early hatching in the spring will increase the number and size of fowls and the number of eggs produced this year. It will result in bigger birds,



and birds that will lay in the winter months.

In the Middle West, where ten states in the grain belt produced half the poultry of the entire nation as shown by the last census, the hatching season has been during the late winter and early spring months.

Every farmer is urged to start the hatching season earlier than usual this year, either by incubation or natural methods if the hens will sit earlier.

The chickens first hatched in the spring are the ones that are largest in the summer, that mature first in the fall, and that lay eggs in the winter. Furthermore they are the ones that will want to sit early the following spring which, in turn, will hatch earlier chickens—and so the cycle will continue. On the contrary chickens hatched late in the spring do not mature until so late in the fall that they will not become winter layers. They will not sit until late the next spring, and so another cycle of late maturing, late laying fowls is established.

About seven months are required for a chicken to grow to maturity. During that period of growth its feed goes to the making of bone, flesh, feathers. When it becomes mature its feed goes to the making of eggs and the hen commences to lay. If a bird matures and commences laying in the fall before cold weather she will continue laying all winter if properly cared for. Birds that are still growing when cold weather comes, and do not mature until during the winter season, will very rarely commence laying late the next spring.

The early hatched chicken has a longer growing season, before cold weather. It has more time in which to develop—simply gets an earlier start—and grows larger. One of the principal reasons that the farm flocks of the United States show a low average weight of fowls is that the cycle of late hatching has become established. That custom can be displaced and early hatching established by killing off the late hatched birds and retaining only the earliest hatched birds for stock. Once the cycle of early hatching is effected it will perpetuate itself. The impulse of the early hatched chicken to sit early herself and produce more early hatched chickens having the same impulse will continue on and on.

Chickens are hurt most by lice in the midsummer months. The late hatched chicken has not had time to become large or strong enough to resist such attacks, but the early hatched chicken has, by midsummer, grown sufficiently strong and hardy to resist the attacks of the lice. Because

its early development has preceded the very hot weather, the early hatched birds are more apt to live thru the summer.

So the farmer who hatches early does these things:

Gets more chickens, because a larger proportion of the total hatch will live.

Gets more actual meat, because more chickens will live, and because they will weigh more at maturity than late hatched birds will weigh.

Gets more eggs, because the early hatched pullets will lay eggs during the winter and the late hatched ones will not.

### What Poultry Will Do

Summing up the situation, these are the things for the farmer to do in order to increase poultry production:

Stop marketing for meat this winter the young hens and pullets that have potential egg production value next spring. Save stock now to insure an adequate supply of layers for next spring.

Start the hatching season earlier next spring.

Produce infertile eggs after hatching season.

Dispose of eggs not needed for home use twice a week.

Preserve eggs for winter use at home from the surplus of the heavy laying season.

The advantages to the farmer, in doing these things will be:

First and fundamentally, that he is performing a patriotic service and helping win the war. He will also reduce his cost of living. He will have more stuff to sell. He will make more money.

The poultry increase must come from the general farms, and every farmer must do his part. He will be turning wastage into food, to his own profit, and he will be helping his country. He will be improving his land while he is fighting the Kaiser. Ninety pounds of manure per year is produced from an ordinary fowl. Not half of it is collected, usually, but even upon that basis, fifty fowls will give at least a ton of manure that properly used is as valuable as commercial fertilizer.

The farmer need not fear overproduction of poultry and eggs. With the maximum production urged by the Department of Agriculture—or more—there will still be a gap of many millions of people, between the total number of producers and consumers. The increased production will have the effect of popularizing poultry food—making it available to many people who have not been able to afford it. And yet, production cost

having been so low, the producer will have a good profit.

The greatest poultry increase will be in chickens, but some ducks and geese should be raised on most farms. The goose grows faster than any other fowl, and both geese and ducks are fat producers, and will yield pork-fat substitutes for home use. Turkeys, the most difficult fowls to raise, should be handled extensively only by those who are familiar with the bird and have large range for them.

Every farm must have poultry, or more poultry this year. It will help win the war.

### GRAINS FOR THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS

#### Cereals, Livestock, and Cultivated Crops Best Farming System for This Region, Specialists Believe.

Spring wheat, oats, barley, and flax are the best small grain crops to grow in western North and South Dakota and eastern Montana, according to results of nine or ten years of experimentation in that region by investigators of the United States Department of Agriculture. Winter wheat, however, generally yields better than spring wheat in the vicinity of the Black Hills, according to a report of the work recently published as Farmers' Bulletin 878, "Grains for Western North and South Dakota and Eastern Montana."

The production of small grains in this region is most profitable, the specialists declare, when combined with livestock farming and the growing of cultivated crops. Wheat and flax may be grown as cash crops for market, while oats and barley may be marketed or fed to livestock. Winter rye, spring emmer, and millet also can be grown successfully.

The best time to break the native sod is in April, May, or June, because the soil usually is moist at that time. Old land should be plowed in the fall and left rough over the winter to catch and store the rains. Fall plowing is preferable to spring plowing, as it permits earlier seeding in the spring. Land on which a cultivated crop is grown the previous year need not be plowed before preparation of the seed bed is begun. An excellent seed bed can be made in the spring on fall plowing or on spring plowing with a disk and spike-toothed harrows.

Spring wheat and oats should be sowed as early as the land can be put in good condition. Barley may be seeded after wheat and oat planting is finished, and flax should be planted about May 1. Winter wheat and



winter rye may be sowed on corn stubble or summer fallowed land in late August or early September in North Dakota, and in September or early October in South Dakota.

These varieties of small grains are recommended for western North Dakota and northeastern Montana:

Spring wheat: Kubanka durum, Marquis, Power Fife.

Oats: Abundance, Early Mountain, Lincoln.

Barley: Hannchen, Svanhals, Manchuria.

Rye: North Dakota No. 959.

Flax: North Dakota No. 155, North Dakota Resistant No. 52, Select Russian.

For western South Dakota and southeastern Montana the following varieties are recommended:

Winter wheat (in the vicinity of the Black Hills): Kharkof, Turkey.

Spring wheat: Kubanka durum, Marquis.

Oats: Kherson, Sixty-Day.

Barley: White Smyrna, Hannchen, Odessa.

Rye: North Dakota No. 959, Swedish.

Flax: North Dakota No. 155, Select Russian, North Dakota Resistant No. 52.

The best rates of seeding are as follows: Spring wheat, 4 pecks to the acre; winter wheat, 3 to 4 pecks to the acre; oats and barley, 5 to 6 pecks to the acre; and flax, 20 to 30 pounds to the acre.

### RATS INCREASE FAST

The common brown rat breeds 6 to 10 times a year and produces an average of 10 young at a litter. Young females breed when only 3 to 4 months old. At this rate, a pair of rats may in 1 year increase to 1,122, and in 2 years to 62,442. From this it is plain that the rats must be exterminated. As long as a few are left they will in a very short time become very numerous.

### GASOLINE PRECAUTIONS

Do not bring or allow exposed gasoline or anything covered with gasoline in a room where there is a lighted stove or lamp.

Use care in rubbing any article soaked in gasoline or in cleaning with gasoline. The friction may cause a spark that will ignite the gasoline.

If gasoline stoves are used, the smell of gasoline should be a danger signal and all fires should be put out at once and not relighted until the trouble has been remedied.

Never put gasoline in a can unless such can is painted red and plainly marked gasoline.

## About the Farm

By Chore Boy

### Pasture for Hogs

Hogs should get a good deal of their summer feed from pasture. Alfalfa is the best of the crops for the hog pasture. The green alfalfa is nutritious, well relished and it furnishes food during the whole growing season. It has been found that better results are secured from an alfalfa pasture if it is divided and one part allowed to grow while the pigs are pasturing on the other part. Then change them at the end of a couple weeks and so on during the summer.

Where alfalfa or rye is not available barley or oats can be seeded for a pig pasture.

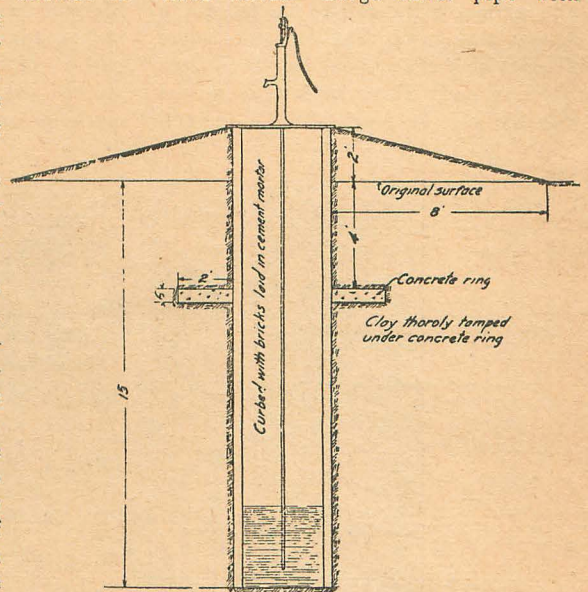
Recent investigations have brought out the fact that there is a growth material contained in butterfat and in the fat in the yolk of an egg that a young animal must have to grow. It was also found that alfalfa leaves contain quite a little of this growth material, which is another reason why the alfalfa is so valuable for young pigs, and for animals that give milk.

Some pasture should by all means be provided for the pigs but they should also be fed grain in addition to the pasture as the alfalfa or other

green crops do not furnish all the nutrients that the pigs need for making a rapid growth.

### The Well

The well needs to be well guarded so as to keep it free from any contamination. In the first place it should be located on land higher than the barns and outbuildings and the soil should be raised next to the well so that water will flow away from it, as shown in the cut. A good cover should be provided and should be water-tight. The well should be lined inside. Large sewer pipe with



To illustrate the Construction of a Shallow Well.

cemented joints is good. In case the well is shallow it is well to place a ring of concrete 4 to 5 feet below the



Brome grass is one of the best if not the best pasture grass for North Dakota. It stands the dry weather well and it stands being trampled. It has a big root system as shown in the cut and it spreads by underground stems,



surface of the soil as shown in the cut.

The well should not be too close to barns and outbuildings as contamination may carry in the seepage water for some distance. Water will be seeping toward the well from all sides to take the place of that drawn out.

#### Keep Young Animals Growing

The young animal makes more pounds gain from a given amount of feed than does an older animal. From this it is plain that the young animal should be given all the feed it can eat and digest well. If a less amount is fed the rate of growth will be slower and if the same size is to be secured the animal will have to be fed for a longer time, and that will take more feed than if the animal had been kept growing right along as fast as it was capable of. It must also be remem-

ucts will be secured from the feed.

This fact is of much greater importance now than formerly due to the high price of feeds and of livestock.

#### FEDERAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATION

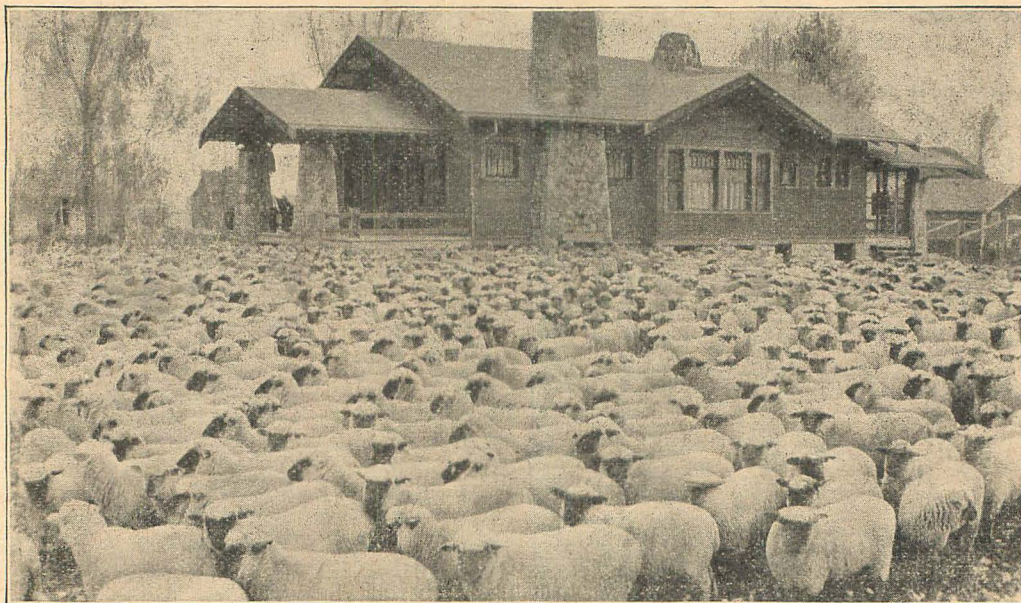
From an address before the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo, N. Y., on November 20, by Mr. Gifford Pinchot.

The earth is the foundation of the life and welfare of men, of all that makes for the happiness and prosperity of her children. From her spring the raw materials of food, clothing, and shelter, of manufacture,

progress. The farmer has asked for little, and has received less.

Ever since there have been farms in America, American farmers have lacked Nation-wide organization thru which their needs and their desires might be expressed, an organization which could do for them on the farm something approaching what your own great National organization of wage earners has done to increase the prosperity and progress of the man who works with his hands off the farm.

The Federal Board of Farm Organizations, which Mr. Creasy and I have the honor to represent as fraternal delegates, was organized to do for the farmers of America what the American Federation of Labor is al-



The Home of W. H. White, owner of the Envilla Stock Farm, of Cogswell, N. D. Mr. White not only has faith in Sheep, but proves his faith by his works.

bered that it takes from one-third to a half of the food to maintain the animal before it makes any growth when it is being fed so as to make a good growth, and as the feed is reduced it takes a larger proportion of it to maintain the animal. All have seen the calves that were no larger in the spring than in the fall. In such a case the food was all used to maintain the animal and none for growth. In one sense the feed was wasted, and in another sense, however, it will sometimes be necessary to carry animals over winter without making any growth due to the high price of winter feeds and plenty of cheap summer feed. In general the greatest returns are secured when an animal can be kept growing quite rapidly from birth. In this way the greatest number of pounds of livestock or livestock prod-

industry, and commerce, without which the human race could not have risen above the level of the beasts.

The earth feeds us and clothes us all, but she feeds and clothes us by the farmer's hand. He is her agent, thru whom she confers her most essential benefits. The farmer's occupation, being in closest touch with the fertile earth, is the fundamental occupation upon which all others rest.

#### Asked for Little; Received Less

Fundamental things are easily overlooked, and so it has been with the farmer. His contribution to the public welfare has been taken for granted, like summer and winter, night and day. No other equal proportion of our people has had so small a part in the Government, or so small a share in the benefits of modern

ready doing for the industrial workers of our country.

Like the men who make up the Federation of Labor, the farmer is a wage earner. He is not a capitalist. What the farmer receives is wages for his time, not interest on his investment. The money the farmer earns is no more the product of the capital invested in his farm, than the money earned by the plumber or the carpenter is the product of the capital invested in his tools.

The average earnings of the farmers of America may be said to consist of two or three hundred dollars a year in farm products consumed, and three or four hundred dollars a year in cash received for products sold. Both are the product of his labor. I repeat, the farmer is not a capitalist but a wage-earner, just as truly a



wage-earner as you men to whom I speak, and his fundamental interests are the interests of the wage-earners and not those of the capitalist.

### Common Interests of Wage-earning Consumers and Wage-earning Producers

The membership of the American Federation of Labor is composed of wage-earners who are food consumers. The membership of the Federal Board of Farm Organizations is composed of wage-earners who are food producers. It would be idle to deny that in some respects the apparent interests of the producer are opposed to the apparent interests of the consumer. But the farther we look beneath the surface, the more true we find it that the points where wage-earning producer and wage-earning consumer are in conflict are few, while for the most part their vital interests are found to be the same. In the long run, what is good for one is good for the other.

Both the wage-earning producer and the wage-earning consumer are members of the great body of Americans who gain their living with their hands. Both belong to that great majority of our people that has long been the prey of the exploiting special interests, and both stand solidly against monopoly. Both see in special privilege the common enemy. Both are outside the privileged class. Benefit of the Many Rather than

### Profit of the Few

Both stand for the use of the earth and all its resources for the benefit of the many rather than for the profit of the few. Both hold that it is better for the Government to help a poor man making a living for his family than to help a rich man increase his wealth. Both believe in clean politics and good government, and above all in taking the power of Government in America away from the dollar and vesting it in the man. Together they hold the fate of the War in their hands, and together they will supply the food, munitions, men, and will to win it.

The reserve against misfortune held by the prosperous farmer in his farm is equivalent to the reserve against misfortune held by the prosperous wage-earner in the bank. For both the scale of living is approximately the same.

### Organization Our Only Hope

Finally, the only hope of consumer and producer to better their condition lies in common action thru organizations such as yours. Both hope thereby to win a fairer share of the product of their labor. You have proved that it can be done by doing it.

You are responsible for the es-

tablishment of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Labor Safety, the Bureau of Mines, and the Children's Bureau. A few of the laws your action secured are the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Laws, the Child Labor Law, and the Seamen's Act.

Groups of organized farmers, acting thru organized labor, secured the passage of the parcel post law, when the vast majority of the people had been for it without result for tens of years. Groups of organized farmers secured the Department of Agriculture, rural free delivery, the Bureau of Markets, and countless laws helpful to producer and consumer alike in nearly all the states.

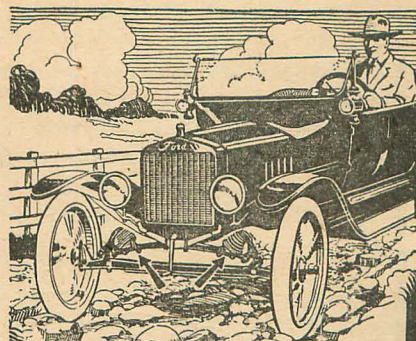
The Federal Board of Farm Organizations has just recently, by its protest, secured a genuine enforcement of the draft law, so that hereafter men will be chosen for the Army with a view to their best service to the Nation instead of by chance alone.

If the wage-earning producer and the wage-earning consumer, acting separately, have done so much, is it

unreasonable to expect that acting together they could eliminate far more than half the time and trouble now consumed in securing just and wise laws in the common interest?

### The Two Hands of Prosperity

They ought naturally to act together, for the wage-earning producer and the wage-earning consumer are the two hands of the body of our prosperity, by means of which all



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or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2. a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming and cattle raising. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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Grand Forks, North Dakota  
Canadian Government Agent.





## Win the War By Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

**Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the U. S. and Canada—Co-operative Farming in Man Power Necessary to Win the Battle for Liberty**

The Food Controllers of United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat can be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rest the burden of supply.

**Every Available Tillable Acre must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand must Assist.**

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operations.

**Canada's Wheat Production last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the demand from Canada alone, for 1918, is 400,000,000 Bushels.**

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there. Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell where you can best serve the combined interests. **Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50 a month and up, board and lodging.**

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had,

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Telephone 554 W.

things that go to make the livelihood and comfort of our people are won from the earth and fashioned for the use of men.

There may be subjects upon which the interests of the farmer and the wage worker must clash. If so, let us admit it. But there is a vastly greater number upon which their interests coincide, upon which support given by the one to the other can vastly increase the advancement of the things which both desire.

"One third of the population of the United States consists of farmers, and at least another third consists of industrial wage-earners. Together we make up more than two-thirds of the people of the United States, and two-thirds is a safe majority. I venture to say there is nothing the organized farmers and the organized wage-earners of America can not do if they set out to do it together.

### Power in Union and Unity

Working separately, we have been beaten and you have been beaten, time and time again. Working together, what power is there in America strong enough to defeat the just demands of the men and women who produce the raw material and the men and women who make the finished product?

All that we need is the will and the machinery for getting common action to advance our common interests. Such machinery is easy to create and very badly needed, and the time is ripe. You stand behind the Government in the War, and so do we. Your best manhood has been given to make the world safe for free people, and so has ours. Your heart and your will, like ours, are pledged to the cause of our country. Could there be a better time to join our hands? Divided we have failed not seldom—United for any just purpose, who could cause us to fail?"

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## PLACE ORDERS EARLY

## Need for Immediate Attention of Farmers to This Matter

The importance to farmers of early ordering of both new farm machines and repair parts for old ones can not be too greatly emphasized, according to officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. Because of the prevailing high prices for farm implements and repair parts, the department specialists say, there is a natural tendency on the part of retail dealers to maintain a very meager stock in order to avoid finding themselves with a large supply of high-priced material on hand in case a decline in price should occur.

This situation makes it exceedingly important for farmers to place at the earliest possible date all orders for new machines and repair parts which may be needed during the coming season in order to insure having the machines in time for farm operations.

Numerous instances have already occurred where local dealers did not have a stock of repair parts on hand which were needed to meet requirements of farmers in the neighborhood and excessive delays were encountered in getting these parts from the factory.

## THE "CREDIT" THE FARMER NEEDS

National philanthropy for the farmer is neither necessary or desirable. The chief "credit" which the American farmer needs is the credit for having common sense and normal desires for a pleasing and satisfying life on the farm.

Point out by example the benefit that will naturally accrue to all if he will merely help himself by working with his neighbors, both in town and country, and you will go a long way toward solving the rural social problem, the rural educational problem, the rural economic problem and, incidentally, a most important national problem.

If the American people will learn to live with the farmer instead of trying to live off the farmer, the entire business of agriculture will have received a most stimulating redirection.—D. A. Wallace.

## FLAX HINTS

As a cash crop flax should follow clean summer fallow or clean cultivated crop. Flax may be used as a nurse crop for clover, alfalfa or grasses. As flax is a poor weed fighter, it

should be sown on weed free land.

Flax is not easily injured, when young, by frost. If a hard frost occurs when the plants are just coming up, some of them will be injured but afterward no material damage will result.

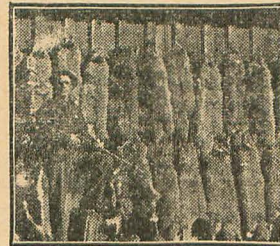
The seeding should usually be done as soon as the seed bed has been prepared and before the weed seeds have a chance to germinate. In case the weed seeds germinate, disk the field before sowing.

Where the annual rainfall does not exceed twenty inches, don't sow flax at a greater rate than twenty pounds per acre. Reduce this to fifteen pounds under drier conditions.

## SEAMEN NEEDED

The recent announcement by Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder to the effect that no more formal calls for deferred percentages of the

**RESULTS** of Using our Sure Death Capsules by U. S. Forest Ranger, Charles F. Grooms Ukiah, Oregon. Price 35c per dozen; \$2.25 per hundred, express prepaid on 4 dozen or more.



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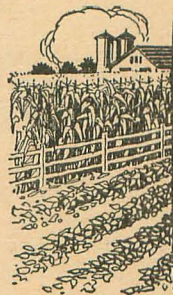
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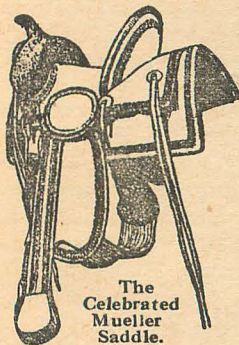


present draft quota would be sent out before February 15th, makes it possible for more draft registrants to en-

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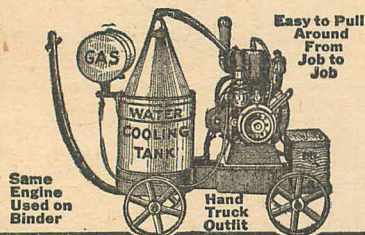
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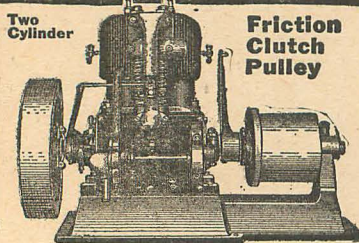
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list in the Navy than at any time since December 15th.

The Navy is greatly in need of apprentice seamen, the quota of 800 for this district being far from filled. This number must be obtained by February 22. Men enlisted now are being sent home on furlough, subject to call, because the training stations are filled. Pay, \$32.60 a month to start, begins the day of enlistment. Men enlisted, after their periods of training, are put in branches they are best qualified to fill.

Recruiting officers at the Minneapolis station, 304 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., say that there are very few instances where registrants in the draft have not been able to secure certificates stating they are not needed for current draft quotas. These are required of all those registered and are obtained from the applicant's local draft board. Even many who have been called and examined by their local boards are eligible to enlistment in the Navy.

Men can enlist at the Minneapolis station or any of its branches. Substations are located at Fargo, Grand Forks, Duluth and St. Paul.

#### FARM LABOR SHORTAGE SOLVED

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Every American believes he can do anything any other man has done—and maybe do it a little better. Every community expects to be a New York or a Chicago some day. It is natural. We are born that way. And, because we believe we can do anything, and because we back up our confidence with an abundance of hard work—why, we usually succeed in doing it!

All of which is by way of saying that individuals and communities thruout the country faced farm labor shortages last year—and solved their problems. Various methods were used—emergency volunteer workers from towns and cities, high school boys, county labor bureaus. The labor question is a pressing and perplexing one now. Governmental agencies are doing everything they can. But, after all, individual initiative and action must be relied upon largely. You—your town—your county—can do what other people, other towns, other counties did last year. And here are some of the things they did:

In Hood River County, Oregon, which is a fruit country, the schools were closed during apple picking time, so both pupils and teachers could go to the orchards. Practically all the

stores closed one-half of each day and all the employees worked at apple picking and packing. Thruout the county owners of automobiles and trucks gave the use of their machines to carry the workers to and from the fields. These measures enabled the apple growers to save a crop, much of which would have been lost otherwise.

In Maine the labor shortage that threatened serious potato loss was relieved to quite an extent by training-camp boys, or "Junior Volunteers." These boys, from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, were mobilized at a state training camp, given a short course in practical farm work and were sent to the potato fields, and other farms, where help was needed. They were under military discipline and were uniformed and carefully supervised at all times.

A boys' camp was conducted near Phoenixville, Pa., where a two-weeks training course was planned. According to reports from that section these boys went at their work so earnestly and were so anxious to give satisfaction that it became difficult to keep them at the camp for the full period of training—farmers wanted them before they had completed the prescribed course.

Wasco County, Oregon, foresaw a shortage of labor for cherry picking, and the Chamber of Commerce of The Dalles arranged, in advance of the harvest, for the cooperation of the Portland Free Employment Bureau in getting workers to the county when needed. About 200 pickers were secured and 2000 tons of cherries were harvested, a crop loss being averted by the local labor needs having been anticipated and arranged for.

In Adams County, Pennsylvania, the apple crop of the South Mountain Belt needed pickers, and no labor was available. From two of the manual training high schools of Philadelphia forty-eight boys went to this section and worked in the orchards, living in camps which were in charge of supervisors from the school or Y. M. C. A., moving from orchard to orchard as they were needed.

In two boys' camps in Arizona last year 129 boys hoed 2000 acres of cotton and cultivated 85 acres of melons and 25 acres of potatoes.

In an Indiana county the head of a big cannery saw that the local truck supply, upon which he depended, would be greatly curtailed unless the labor shortage was relieved. He did not want to have to shut down his canning factory. So he financed a boys' training camp and the forty boys who were trained there supplied the truckers with enough labor to carry the gardens thru in good shape.



Cherries were harvested in Door County, Wisconsin, by 150 boys in a Y. M. C. A. camp and by a smaller number of boys in a boy-scout camp, the first outfit from Milwaukee and the second from Chicago. The boys lived in buildings at the fair grounds, converting them into temporary barracks. They were under semi-military discipline, as was the case in practically all boy camps thruout the country.

The Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at La Grande, Ore., last year was made labor agent of that county and all the business men and city authorities cooperated with the farmers in securing labor. Transient laborers were required to register with the labor agent, and either go to work or move on.

In Wallowa County, Oregon, ten farmers in one locality, being unable to get any outside help, joined forces and by all working upon first one place and then another, as conditions demanded, succeeded in saving the crops on each of the ten farms—principally hay and grain—thus avoiding the loss that would have been inevitable if they had not pooled their efforts or secured outside help.

In Boulder County, Colorado, a county labor exchange was established with six branches in as many towns in various parts of the county, each exchange conducted by the commercial secretary of the town, or by some business man who volunteered or agreed to do the work. The farmers constantly informed the exchange of their labor needs and the exchange secured the supply locally if possible, and if not tried to get men from another section. About 583 laborers were placed on farms in the county by this organization and as a result there was little if any crop loss due to lack of labor.

In one Wisconsin county where potatoes are raised extensively and farm help was scarce, the county agent arranged for and conducted seven potato-digging excursions. Business men and high school boys volunteered for the work, and persons owning automobiles allowed their cars to be used to carry the "excursionists" to and from the fields. Local authorities estimated that about 7000 bushels of potatoes were dug by these volunteer workers, and since no other help was available at the time it is probable that this amount of foodstuff would have been lost unless emergency measures had been adopted.

The county agent in Burlington County, Iowa, sent to every farmer in the county a card requesting a statement of his probable labor needs. With this information in hand the

county agent located all the experienced farm help that could be made available anywhere in the county, organized the older high school boys and secured some outside labor, these supplies succeeding in meeting the local situation fairly well.

A labor agent was appointed for each community in Douglas County, Wisconsin, and exact advance information of the farmers' labor needs secured. Town volunteers and high school boys supplied a good deal of the seasonal help, and the county agent reported that he was able to supplement the local supply with enough good men, secured from the labor offices in Milwaukee and other centers, to meet the requirements.

Three boys' training camps were established in Suffolk County, New York, from thirty to fifty boys in each camp being available as farm help for the farmers in that community. Also the camps formed a "flying squadron," of eight or ten boys, equipped with an automobile and tents. The "flying squadron" went all over the county to farms where labor needs were especially urgent, working there until the crisis had passed or a steady supply of help had been secured, and then shooting to another section where emergency help was needed.

The authorities in Vilas County, Wisconsin, according to a report of the county agent, "passed a resolution that every man must go to work or go to jail. This had the good effect of causing to go to work people who had only been loafers before that time."

In Colorado, Maine, Wisconsin and all the potato-growing states there were many instances of clerks and office workers taking a leave of absence and going to the fields to dig potatoes. One man, describing his experience, said he took part of his pay in potatoes and as a result had plenty of that food for his family this winter, at much less cost than if he had bought the supply from his city salary; that the outdoor work improved his health and, which he said gave him more satisfaction than anything else, he has the consciousness of having helped his country just a little by his own physical effort—even though in an humble and unpicturesque way.

The Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A. carried over 200 boys to Pennsylvania farm camps where with high school boys and other volunteers they helped in harvests as well as general farm work.

The farm-help specialist in Maryland reported that the compulsory work law of that state is getting good results and "the fear of arrest and conviction causes 'labor slackers' to get jobs."

In Langlade County Wisconsin, business men volunteered as farm workers and the older high school and town boys went out in squads of ten or fifteen to assist in hoeing, weeding, potato picking and various kinds of farm work. Automobiles were furnished to carry the workers to the farms, by persons who could not go out and work themselves.

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W. G. CROCKER : : PUBLISHER  
Lisbon, N. D.

MANAGING EDITOR : W. G. CROCKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS:  
E. F. LADD J. H. SHEPPERD  
O. O. CHURCHILL C. B. WALDRON  
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Vol. 19 FEBRUARY, 1918 No. 8

Observe Farm Machinery repair week.

More poultry on the farm is our earnest plea.

Fertility means drouth resistance.  
Livestock means increased fertility.

Pigs are precious things, well worth the best of care at farrowing time.

Representations of two races at least are working in complete harmony to win the war, Indian Corn and Irish Potato.

After February 15th all feed manufacturers must operate under Federal license, thus establishing a closer relationship between feeding costs and fair returns for livestock.

The retired farmers should enlist. The agricultural service needs their experience as much as the management of the war needs the ability of the leaders in the business world.

If the Unused Land in the middle and western states could all be planted with wheat, it is estimated that we would be able to double our total annual yield of this grain in 1918.

It is unreasonable to expect a transplanted tree to live if it has more top than roots. Cut back the top and give the roots a chance. It will save much time and trees, both valuable.

With two million men changed from producers to consumers a greater responsibility rests upon those who remain to bear their own burdens as well as those of the ones who serve in the army.

The crop of winter wheat is by no means favorable. Thus the farmers of the spring wheat belt must shoulder a greater responsibility. Let's have faith our government will stay by the tillers, on whom it now must rely.

Let each of the children set one hen for the Red Cross. Ten chicks by each of the school children of the state would mean a flock of nearly three quarters of a million chickens and would add at least a million and a half pounds of extra food next fall.

The United States imports 3 pounds of wool for every inhabitant. It is like a farmer buying his butter and eggs. Utilize the hilly or waste portion of the farm for sheep raising. More sheep and less weeds spells less dockage, greater yields and better grades.

Plan the war garden now. The best soil and the best location is none too good for this purpose. Don't waste expensive seed and valuable time and labor on poor soil in an out-of-the way gumbo plot. Better test the seeds unless you patronize a strictly reliable seedman.

Read the schemes used by various communities for dealing with the farm labor problem. Why not plan a solution for your community? Give the townspeople a chance to co-operate with you in raising a bumper crop this year. Now is the time to organize. Don't wait until harvest. The farm labor specialist for North Dakota is John C. Brown, Agricultural College.

Mighty small inducement for the farmer to seed a large acreage of wheat while other grains would yield a far better profit. Either the government (now it has undertaken to fix prices) must lower the price of the other grains (most impracticable) or raise the price of wheat. Farmers are not only human but have an eye to good business.

The farmer, the dealer and the manufacturer are interdependent one upon the other. They should have a broad foresight sufficient to fully grasp the vital significance of this interdependence. Merely muddling along without undue friction among themselves is not enough. Each should help the other help himself, and thus expand the work of better service into a wider field of usefulness.

The cost of the war in money will be enormous, and sooner or later the tax payers of the country must foot the bill. To pay this war cost, we must have all the prosperity that it is possible to corral. Prosperity is needed in war time even more than in time of peace. Let every American do his or her best to keep the Ball of Prosperity rolling.

The youth of our country are being organized under the Department of Labor to help the nation win the war in the field or factory. Every boy physically fit, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, may enroll. Having obtained the consent of his parent he takes the oath of service and receives a certificate bearing the great seal of the United States and an enrollment badge. He may serve in the Agricultural Unit, the Industrial Unit or the Vocational Unit. President Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Theodore Roosevelt, and a host of other patriotic leaders of the nation most heartily approve this movement. Have all our boys join the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. Send to Prof. E. F. Chandler, University, N. Dak. The National Enrollment week begins March 18th. There should be a membership of two million to take the place of the men who have gone to war.

We commend the prompt and efficient action of the special session of our legislature. The following laws were enacted:

Ratification of national prohibition amendment.

Amending county seed and feed bonding law.

Defining the crime of sabotage and describing the penalty.

Increasing maintenance cost for state insane hospital patients.

Extending \$50,000 credit for eight months to state insane hospital for eight months.

Soldiers' and sailors' moratorium.

Creating state council of defense and making appropriation of \$15,000 to carry on its work.

Extending vote to soldiers and sailors on foreign soil by mail.

Extending the authority of the state grain inspection with the authority to revoke licenses.

Perpetuating charters of county mutual insurance companies.

Appropriating \$5,000 to make depositors' guarantee law operative.

Re-instating and revalidating delinquent corporations under \$20 penalty.

Appropriating \$14,000 to cover expense of special session.



# Livestock Department

## FARM AND STOCK NOTES

N. J. Shepherd

A stunted colt seldom makes a well developed horse.

Heavy horses are not calculated for fast driving.

The amount digested and not the amount eaten gives the horse strength.

The good square walk as a gait for a farm horse is the most valuable of any.

In the management of the farm there is nothing that affects its continued prosperity more than its productiveness.

Clean, straight fence rows and fences in good repair add materially to the appearance and value of the farm.

The training of a colt can not be too thoro. A half-broken horse is not broken at all and is always a dangerous animal.

In nearly all cases if a cow that has been patient at milking becomes fractious the fault can usually be traced to the milker.

No work is so discouraging as that which does not pay, and yet that is the kind of work which the producers of a poor article generally perform.

A small fat sheep will always bring better prices than a large poor one; but if the larger sheep is also made fat it will command much the better price.

A heifer that is to be raised for the dairy should be well handled and made accustomed to all necessary manipulation from the time she is a calf until maturity.

Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool, while exposure to dampness makes the wool harsh and brittle and the fiber weak.

When everything has a time allotted to it and it is finished and gotten out of the way in that time the labor of the farm seems materially lightened.

To obtain the best results in rearing a young litter of pigs and keep it up to the highest standard of excellence, rapid growth and early maturity is the first object.

A horse especially if he is nervous, is much more likely to be alarmed by hearing some noise he cannot see than by the sight of things he does not understand.

When a colt does anything wrong during its first handling it is much

more liable to do so from a sense of fear than a spirit of pure ugliness, and harsh treatment under such circumstances is only adding fuel to the fire.

A change of food is appetizing and the more a good cow eats of good food the more milk she is capable of secreting. But the food must be as nearly uniform in quality and quantity as possible; extremes of ups and downs in food will dry up the cow. So does worrying or fast driving as it causes heat in the glands and udder and excitement of any kind is bad and reduces the milk flow.

During the winter is one of the best times to haul out and apply manure. Not only is there more time to do the work but there is more manure to be handled. As a rule the sooner manure is hauled out and scattered where it is needed after it is made the better. There is no economy in handling manure any more than is strictly necessary to get applied where needed and this implies scattering the manure direct from the wagon.

The highest physical condition is essential to the most rapid growth and whenever an animal's condition is allowed to get below this point there must be a check in its growth, a weakening of its vitality and a general stunting of its development. No animal can be checked in its growth without being physically weakened and stunted and can never afterwards be made to attain the size which it naturally would have reached if its growth had never been checked.

In breeding it is the well settled rule that like produces like, but there is an additional clause which declares that this is doubly true where there is some defect; that is, that the tendency to transmit a defect is greater than the tendency to transmit a good trait. More than this there is still another well suited addition to these facts, namely, that any trait which has passed from father to son and so on for several generations, becomes more and more fixed in the blood and is more and more likely to recur.

Before animals are used for breed-

Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE to buy

### Shetland Ponies

FOR THE CHILDREN

Write your wants to

DR. J. A. H. Winsloe COOPERSTOWN, N. D.



**WORLD'S BEST BY ACTUAL TEST**

In the Official Skimming Tests made by Jury of Dairy Experts at the World's Fair Exposition, the **"IOWA"** CREAM SEPARATOR outskimmed all competing separators. These Official tests and other skimming tests made by leading Agricultural Colleges, prove that the "IOWA" Cream Separator skims closest. The "IOWA" is the only separator with the famous, patented **CURVED DISC BOWL**.

the World's closest skimming device. Send for free book "FACTS"—tells results of skimming tests and shows how the "IOWA" increases cream checks by stopping your butterfat loss. Before you buy, see and try the "IOWA." Write today.

**PATENTED CURVED DISC**

**ASSOCIATED MFRS. CO.**  
611 Mullan Ave. Waterloo, Ia.

## ENVILLA STOCK FARM

Cogswell, N. D.

Will quote you special prices at any time on Angus Cattle, Feeding and Breeding Sheep, Shetland Ponies, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Wolf Hounds, Collies, Rat, Bird Dogs and other breeds, Angora Cats. All varieties of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pheasants, rabbits, ferrets. Pets Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers.

## Bixby's Red Polls

My herd is headed by Rolland, whose sire, Teddy's Charmer, was senior and grand champion bull, also whose dam, Suzie 2nd, was senior and grand champion cow at the 1917 Chicago International Stock Show. My former herd bull was J. D. Merryweather, No. 24396, was the son of J. D. Millie, A. R. Grand Champion cow at Minnesota and Montana, in the 1915 show and won the milk and butter contest, with a butterfat record of 750 pounds.

J. S. BIXBY, LISBON, N. D.

## POLL DURHAM AND SHORTHORN BULLS

The Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm has some good Poll Durham and Shorthorn Bulls for sale. H. A. Strutz, Proprietor, Thompson, N. D.

## A. R. BRED BULLS PRICED TO SELL

We are completely sold out of RED POLL bulls for the present but are offering a few choice GUERNSEY bulls, outstanding individuals of serviceable age, at from \$100 up. Write for folder describing the remarkable show ring winners and production records back of our herd. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn.

## Holstein Calves

10 heifers, and 2 bulls, 15-16ths pure, 5 weeks old, nicely marked and from heavy milkers \$20.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

Mention the N. D. Farmer



## CLASSIFIED ADS.

### One Cent a Word

Small advertisements will be classified under appropriate headings at the low price of one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany all orders. Each initial or number must count as one word TRY IT HERE.

#### HARDY DAKOTA RED CLOVER

Grown continuously since 1904 without change of seed at Cloverlea Farm. Recleaned with most modern machinery.  
Cloverlea Seed Co., : Blanchard, N. Dak.

**FOR SALE.** Pedigreed Airdales, 3 months old, \$15.00 each. The best all-round dogs living. For stock, sporting, or watch dogs, buy an Airdale. Lock Box 214, Hunter, N. Dak.

**BARGAINS**—Bargains. Send for free Magazine of Farms, Businesses, wild lands, exchanges, any kind anywhere. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**SWEET CLOVER, THE WONDERFUL** drought resister. Restores soil, gives great crops hay and pasture.  
Cloverlea Seed Co., : Blanchard, N. Dak.

**TEACHERS WANTED** for all kinds of positions. Free enrollment. Send for blanks. School officials supplied with competent teachers. Write for list of candidates. Eastern Educational Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.

We bred six out of the seven **World's Champion Red Polled Cows**. We bred the bull, same line of breeding and full brother to one of the World's Champion cows, that sired the first prize steer at the 1917 International. 26 females of A. A. breeding for sale. Write today, for folder **JEAN DU LUTH FARM, DULUTH MINN**

**HAY**, Baled in Car Lots; any railroad.  
White, The Hay Man, Corwell, N. Dak.

We offer choice registered **POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Also one **GRADE SHORT-HORN**, coming a year old.  
R. E. STRUTZ - BISMARCK, N. D.

**EXPERT LITERARY SERVICE.** Famous staff writers, authors and poets will write your stories, speeches, poems, plays, songs, etc. You may use as you please with copyright privileges. Young authors' work revised and rewritten. Charges reasonable. Literary advice and counsel. Folder free. Eastern Educational Bureau. Literary Dept. New Egypt, N. J.

**Home in Washington** for sale or exchange. Ninety-acre farm by Orient Ferry County, Washington. All conveniences. Five-minute walk to town and graded school. Good climate, cheap fuel. Must move east on account of aged parent. Will sell cheap or exchange for farm near town. If interested write to **Lewis Skogstad, Orient, Washington**.

**WITH YOUR GRAIN SOW SWEET CLOVER** And stop worrying about hay and pasture.  
Cloverlea Seed Co., : Blanchard, N. Dak.

**WANTED**—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL**  
FREE CATALOG KANSAS CITY, MO.

**WANTED.** Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers, any time.  
Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D.

**SEED CORN.** A limited amount of good, high-testing, home-grown Minnesota No. 13, White Rustler, and Northwestern Dent. The best, most northern grown seed corn obtainable this season. Every bushel sampled, numbered, tested and guaranteed. Write for tests and prices. Our supply will not last long.  
Johnson & Arneson, Dassel, Meeker Co., Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

**WANTED:** Old False Teeth. I pay \$2 to \$16 for complete or broken sets Dr. C. A. Wright, Hartford City, Indiana.

**30 DIFFERENT MAGAZINES.** All late issues. Yours for only 25 cts. prepaid. Great help in teaching Satisfaction guaranteed. Eastern Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.

If you have livestock to sell, you can reach a buyer thru the ad columns of the N. D. F.

ing purposes sufficient time should be allowed for the quality and character of the parents on both sides to develop before the progeny is reared. In this way something of the value of the offspring may be predicted with much less risk of disappointment because every individual animal, male or female, has a character of some kind to transmit with some modifications to its progeny. This character may be positive, negative or neutral, but whatever it is something should be known about it before its reproduction is undertaken, for heredity has much to do with traits and character in animals and care should be exercised to know that animals have good characters as well as good constitutions. Defects either constitutional or moral do not usually show themselves until an animal has reached reasonably full physical and mental development.

### SWAT STABLE MANURE WITH PARIS GREEN TO PREVENT BREEDING OF FLIES

The favorite breeding place of flies is the manure pile; the great majority of these pesky, dangerous insects comes into life in our stable wastes.

Until recently, there was no simple, efficient and inexpensive method known whereby maggot life (the early stage of fly life) could be destroyed in manure without injuring the fertilizing value of the manure.

Paris green in watery solution—one pound to 25 gallons of water—appears to be the solution of the problems. It proves to be highly efficient as a maggot killer, it is easy of application, comparatively inexpensive and, in a negative way, increases rather than diminishes the fertilizing qualities of the manure.

Take a common garden watering can, fill it with water, add a teaspoonful of Paris Green and stir until dissolved. Use this daily on the fresh manure and you will swat the fly in the most effective way.

This weak solution is not dangerous to stock; they would have to eat large quantities of the bedding to be affected.

A can of this solution should be kept in every barn. Label it "Poison."

### Northwestern Thorobred AIRDALE KENNELS

HUNTER, - NORTH DAKOTA  
Rev. O. L. Anthony, Proprietor  
DOGS & PUPPIES FOR SALE REASONABLE

### BUTTER SUBSTITUTES

Ever since 1886 the government has taken the stand that the sale of butter substitutes without regulation, taxation or restriction is undesirable. Since 1902 it has maintained that this is particularly true when it is sought to deceive the consumer into the belief that the artificial compound is a simon-pure dairy product. For the past 30 years, therefore, all oleomargarine has been taxed. For the last fourteen or more years the sort considered innocuous by the government—that which is uncolored and is frankly admitted to be an artificial compound—has been taxed only one-quarter of a cent a pound. That which is colored any of the shades of yellow of butter, on the other hand, has had a tax of 10 cents a pound assessed against it.

It is this distinction which has caused a host of troubles for the internal revenue service; for there has been, in effect, a nine-and-three-quarter cents premium on fraudulent classification by manufacturers and dealers. Much colored oleomargarine has been sold as butter for the evasion of all taxes, and much has been represented to be uncolored. Since 1902, as a consequence the government has been defrauded out of nearly \$25,000,000 in cases that have been discovered. In four cases alone the amount was nearly \$18,000,000.

Uncle Sam keeps close watch, thru his taxation machinery, on so-called adulterated butter and on renovated butter. These are only minor sources of revenue, however, and on violation of the ten-cent-a-pound tax on adulterated butter but \$23,000 was collected in 1916. All butter admitted to be of this class was exported untaxed. From the quarter-cent tax on renovated butter the government coffers received approximately \$100,000. Altogether of the butter substitutes and "doctored" butter that fall under taxation more than 185,000,000 pounds were manufactured in the United States in a year.

### DAIRY CATTLE DIFFERENCES

Origin of the Several Breeds now Most Generally Known in the United States.

Five breeds of dairy cattle have attained considerable prominence in the United States—the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, and Jersey, each of which has certain distinct characteristics not found in the other breeds, but no one breed excels in all points, tho each breed is con-



sidered superior to the others in certain particulars.

In selecting a breed, a dairyman should take local conditions and market requirements into consideration in connection with the characteristics of the various breeds. He should give weight to the fact that a breed is already established in his community. The predominance of a certain breed in a section offers many advantages. For instance, a market is established, surplus stock may be disposed of to better advantage, cooperative advertising may be used, and bulls may be bought cooperatively or exchanged readily among breeders. Personal preference for a certain breed should not be allowed to cause the selection of a breed unsuited to local conditions.

### Origin of Ayrshires

The Ayrshire breed originated in the County of Ayr in southwestern Scotland and has only been sufficiently developed to be established as a type within the last hundred years. This breed is not well known in many sections of the United States—New England, New York, and Pennsylvania probably containing the largest number of its representatives. There is a small distribution in the Middle Atlantic States and the Pacific Northwest.

The color of this breed varies from a medium red to a very dark mahogany brown and white. The cattle have long horns which turn outward, then forward and upward. Ayrshires are characterized by quick, brisk actions. They have a highly nervous disposition and a pronounced ability as "rustlers"—the obtaining of a livelihood on scant pastures. Cows of this breed average 1000 pounds in weight and bulls average about 1,600.

Ayrshire milk has comparatively little color and has small fat globules, because of which the milk stands shipping well without churning. The percentage of butterfat is medium.

### Brown Swiss Breed

The Brown Swiss breed, which does not have a widespread distribution in the United States, originated in the Canton of Schwyz, in Switzerland, and is found principally in New York and Wisconsin.

The cattle vary in color from a light-gray mouse color or brownish-dun to dark brown. They are mild and docile and are excellent grazers, especially on rough land. Cows average about 1250 pounds in weight and bulls from 1500 to 2500 pounds.

This breed ranks well in milk production, with a moderate percentage of fat.

### Guernsey Characteristics.

The Guernsey breed developed on the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, altho probably the parent stock came from Normandy, France. This breed has maintained a steady growth in numbers and popularity in the country, and its largest numbers are found in the Eastern and Middle States.

The characteristic colors of Guernseys are some shade of fawn and white. Cows average about 1050 pounds and bulls about 1600 pounds in weight. Guernsey milk is noted for its extremely yellow color and high percentage of butterfat.

### Holstein Cattle

The Holstein-Friesian, commonly known as the Holstein breed, originated in the northern part of Holland, where it has been bred for centuries. Holsteins have grown greatly in numbers and popularity in recent years in this country and are most numerous in the United States in the Middle Atlantic, Middle Western, and Pacific sections.

Holstein cattle are of black and white color. They are docile and even tempered, not good "rustlers," and do best when plenty of feed is available. Holstein cows average about 1250 pounds and bulls 1800 pounds in weight. The average of milk production is high, but the percentage of butterfat is comparatively low.

### Features of Jerseys

Jersey cattle, the most numerous breed in the United States, originated in the island of Jersey. Jerseys and Guernseys probably had the same foundation stock but have been developed toward different ideals so that the breeds now differ in a number of particulars.

Jerseys vary considerably in color. Shades of fawn, squirrel gray, mouse color and very dark-brown are common. Jerseys have a highly organized nervous system and are usually somewhat excitable, responding quickly to good treatment and good feed. Cows average about 900 pounds and bulls 1500 pounds in weight. The Jersey cow gives rich, yellow-colored milk and is an excellent butterfat producer.

Those interested in a more comprehensive study of these dairy cattle breeds should send for Bulletin 893, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### LAMBS AND LAMBING

The ewes that are to drop lambs early should be separated from main flock.

If ewes are underfed, abortion often

follows. Guard against it by good feed and care.

If a ewe should lose her lamb, keep her milking, as a foster-mother.

Have an attendant present when the lambs are born, as some of them come with a covering over their nostrils that weak lambs cannot break. By taking such cases immediately, opening the lamb's mouth and blowing into it enough to inflate its lungs, it may be saved.

Have a milk bottle and be ready to provide extra feed for the lambs during the first few days, should any of the ewes fail to give sufficient flow.

Sometimes warm the youngster by rubbing, or help weak ones by giving them a teaspoonful of brandy in a little warm milk.

The best time to dock and castrate is at the age of 10 to 15 days.

For the first three weeks the lambs require no more feed than the milk. After they begin to nibble food, encourage them to eat bran, cracked corn, hay and silage.

### SOIL PHYSICS AND MANAGEMENT

Soil Physics and Management by J. G. Mosier and A. F. Gustafson; published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Penn. 202 Illustrations.

This book is written for three purposes: first, as a text book for agricultural students; second, as a reference book for the practical farmer; and third, as an aid to the land owner who desires information in the personal management of his land.

If there is any one thing that the average farmer stands in need of, under present conditions it is practical information as how to best manage the soil of his farm to grow good crops without depleting the fertility. To build up if run down. In this book Soil fertility; soil erosion; rotation; tillage control of moisture; organize constituents of soils; as well as other important properties are well and thoroly discussed in the 420 pages of this book. Adv.



### GET RID OF Worms and Bots

You can remove every one of them. We guarantee to kill and bring from the body, dead, in a very short time, all pin worms and bots, with the safe and sure remedy.

### NEWVERMIFUGE

Absolutely harmless. Can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. Horse owners write us that Newvermifuge has removed from 500 to 800 bots and worms from a single horse. An animal that is wormy can't help but be ugly and thin. If your horses are troubled with worms send us your order today. Price \$2.00 for 12 Capsules. BALLING GUN FREE with 4 dozen \$8.00, with 2 dozen \$5.00. Postage paid.

Farmer's Horse Remedy Company,  
Dept. B2, 592 7th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.





## Poultry Department



### SAVE THE HENS

Thrifty young hens and pullets should not be marketed to any great extent during the winter months. They should be kept for stock this year, when there must be a very large increase in poultry and egg supplies as an essential part of the food production campaign which must be carried out if we are to win the war.

During last year the poultry stock of the country has been dangerously reduced by sales of pullets and young hens during the late summer and fall. These have been eaten, or killed. Each of these fowls represented a potential egg-production of from five to twelve dozen eggs this year and each young hen marketed for food this winter may mean a reduction of next year's possible egg supply to that extent. The U. S. Department of Agriculture urges farmers, dealers, shippers and all who are interested in poultry affairs, to save fowls of producing qualities so they may be on hand for stock in the early spring.

Next year it will be necessary for poultry to be produced on every farm in the United States, and in every backyard in town, where conditions permit. Farmers who have not been producing poultry must do so next year, and those who have been producing must increase the number of fowls in their flocks. By this general increase, and the putting away of eggs for winter use, there will be millions of pounds of beef and pork released for use in Europe. No meat supply can be increased as rapidly and economically as poultry, and its increase, so far as food reserves for the war are concerned, will be almost as valuable as tho a proportionate quantity of animal meat stuffs had been quickly obtained. It is possible to double poultry production in one year. That year must be 1918. It will help win the war. Raise poultry and do your part.

### TURKEY RAISING

For several reasons the number of turkeys in the United States is decreasing. According to the census of 1900 there were in the United States at that time 6,594,695 turkeys, while by 1910 the number had decreased to 3,688,708. Poultry dealers thruout the country state that the decrease has continued ever since the last census.

The principal cause of the decrease is as the population of the country increases farming becomes more intensive, and every year the area of range suitable for turkey raising is reduced. Many turkey raisers have given up the business principally because their turkeys range thru the grain fields of adjacent farms and thus cause the ill will of the owners thereof. Furthermore, the high mortality among young poults as ordinarily cared for on the farm, the outbreaks of disease, particularly of blackhead, among the turkeys in certain sections of the country, together with serious losses resulting from the presence of predatory animals in other sections, have tended greatly to discourage the turkey industry.

For those who are favorably situated for raising turkeys a more profitable side line can hardly be found. Given plenty of range, turkeys will readily find grasshoppers, and other insects, green vegetation, the seeds of weeds and grasses, waste grain, and acorns and nuts of various kinds. In this way the cost of raising them is very small and the profits large. Grain and stock farms are particularly well adapted for turkey raising, and it is on such places that most of the turkeys are found. Plenty of range is essential to success in turkey raising. Little has ever been done in the way of raising turkeys in confinement, and when it has been tried the results have been discouraging.

The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running from the middle of November to the latter part of December. Most turkey raisers sell their birds alive to poultry dealers, who either dress them or ship them alive to city dealers. Farmers near the city markets, and particularly those in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, often dress the turkeys and either sell them direct to the consumer or to city dealers. In some sections shortly before Thanksgiving there is held what is known as turkey day. On the day before this event every turkey grower in the neighborhood kills and dresses his turkeys and the following morning brings them into town, where they are bid on and purchased by whatever buyers choose to be there, the birds going to the highest bidder.

In sections in which turkeys are grown in large numbers, as in Texas, dressing plants have been built by

poultry dealers, who buy the birds alive and dress them for the city markets. In such cases practically all the turkey raisers sell to these dealers, who often send buyers out into the country to gather up a drove.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK**  
eggs for hatching. Every bird in my yard is healthy and vigorous. They are bred for eggs and meat and nicely barred. 26 eggs \$2.50; 100 eggs \$8.00  
Caponizing tools for sale.  
W. W. DAVENPORT, Velva, N. D.

**Rose Comb Reds and S. C. White Leghorns.** Winnings and Price List, Free.

**HENRY H. HIRSCHY**  
Lisbon, : : North Dakota

**Both** Machines \$12  
Freight Paid Only 12

**30 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

**10 Year Guarantee**  
Think of it! These two **UNBEATABLE** Wisconsin Machines—both for only \$12.00—freight paid east of Rockies. Don't take chances. Find out what an incubator is made of before buying. Catalog and sample of material used sent free.

**130 Eggs 130 Chicks**

**MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED**

Wisconsinins are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators have double walls, air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks, self regulating. Shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, etc., ready to run. **Biggest incubator bargain of the year.** Send for our new 1918 catalog fully describing this outfit. A postal brings it by return mail.

**180-Egg Incubator and Brooder both \$14.75**  
**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY**  
Box 338 Racine, Wis.

**62 BREEDS,** Pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Hardy northern raised, vigorous, beautiful, Fowls, eggs, incubators, at low prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm; 24 years exp. Large fine Annual Poultry Book and Catalog Free.  
F. A. NEUBERT, Box 689, Mankato, Minn.

**Giant Bronze Turkeys:** Toms \$10 to \$15; Hens, \$5. Goldbank Strain. Fawn Runner Ducks, \$1 each. Selma Shanander, Dayton, Ia.

**PURE-BRED Barred Plymouth-Rocks** from winners at Crookston and St. Cloud. Eggs, \$5 per 100; \$1.50 per sitting; males, \$1.50 to \$2.50; females \$1 to \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laurel Hill Farm, Westby, Montana.

**White and Columbia Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and S. C. White Leghorns**  
Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale. **MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 27, Hammononton New Jersey.**

**Quality White Rocks**

Hatching Eggs and Stock in season. We have the Best. **O. A. Barton, Valley City, N. D.**

**Advertise**

**Your Breed of Poultry  
It Will Pay You**



## RAISE MORE POULTRY

Our meat supply is short and more poultry will help solve the problem. More poultry means more eggs and more eggs and poultry meat means a greater food supply. Poultry can be raised at a lower cost and brought to maturity quicker than any other kind of live stock.

## On Farms and Back Yards

**H**OUSE the flock comfortably; keep houses dry and well ventilated, allowing plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Remodel the old house—stop cracks and eliminate drafts.

Give hens a good straw litter to scratch in during the winter months.

**E**ARLY HATCHED pullets produce more winter eggs and return the greatest profits.

Early hatched chicks have the advantage of a longer and better growing season.

**N**EVER allow the mother hen to range with the young chicks until they are at least two weeks old.

Enormous numbers of young chicks are lost each year by allowing them to run in the wet grass during their early life.

**S**HADE and range for chickens will give the best results.

Hot sun retards growth.

There should be trees, corn, sunflowers, etc., on the range to provide shade during the hot summer months.

**E**LIMINATE the male bird at end of hatching season. Fifteen million dollars is lost each year by allowing the rooster to run with hens during the summer months. Produce the infertile egg.

**G**REEN feed is excellent for poultry and can be substituted for a considerable amount of the grain ration. Grow oats, vetch, and rape for summer use; cabbage and mangel beets for winter. Store cabbage and beets in a dry room or bury in a pit and cover with straw and earth.

**G**REATEST returns are procured by feeding sour milk or buttermilk to both young and old birds.

Results in greater gains.

Will require less grain.

Produces more eggs.

Increases the profits.

Makes a home market for waste by-products.

**S**AVE eggs during April and May for winter use by preserving in waterglass.

Mix 9 quarts of water, boiled and cooled, with 1 quart of waterglass.

Place the solution in a 5-gallon jar. Will preserve 15 dozen eggs. Store in cool place for winter use.

More Eggs and Poultry will save Beef and Pork.

## School and Home

## SEWING

Leontina Pecinovsky, Mooreton,  
North Dakota

How many of you have started a Junior Red Cross in your school? If you haven't write to your nearest Red Cross headquarters and find out all about the Junior Red Cross and what your girls can do to help. The work will not only teach the girls patriotism, sacrifice and service, but also will give them a training in exactness, accuracy and the art of sewing and knitting. The Red Cross headquarters will tell you what is most needed, how certain articles are to be made and then you can pick out what would be best suited for your school.

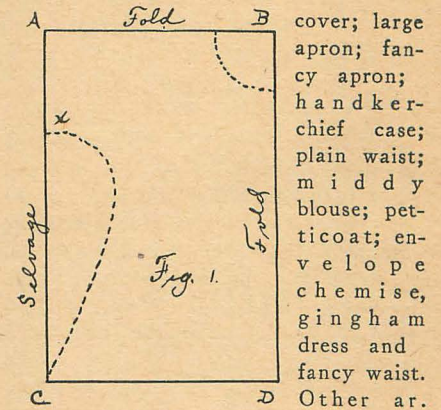
Let all the girls help with the work. The smallest ones can hem handkerchief substitutes, napkins, wash clothes, etc., while the older ones undertake the more difficult things.

Do not be satisfied with organizing only a Junior Red Cross, but have the mothers organize an auxiliary if there is not one in your community already. To help organize a Red Cross for the mothers have one of the women come from the headquarters in your county and she will help you. Have the mothers meet at the school house and thus this organization will help to bring the home and the school closer together. One of the women of the community may have a sewing machine for which she has no use and she may be willing to let the school have the use of it. Another may give the use of a spare table which may be used in cutting out articles.

Let us aim to have a Red Cross organization in each and every rural community.

In this article I was to discuss the sewing which could be done by a class after finishing Sewing I. For Sewing II class we may follow the outline as given in the syllabus on Domestic Art which may be obtained free from the State Examiner at Grand Forks or we may make out our own list of articles which are to be made to suit the needs of the class and the supplies which can be obtained. If the latter is chosen the syllabus will be of help to you.

In my Sewing II class we made the following articles: night-gowns; corset



ticles may be chosen.

For the above articles get McCall's or any other good patterns. If you will get the medium or a 36-inch size pattern you will find that it can be easily altered to fit all the girls. Have each of the girls bring her own goods or have several buy together especially the muslin or longcloth as it can be cut to a better advantage when in one piece. Use all the scraps of goods left for Sewing I class.

For the night-gown, large apron, handkerchief case and fancy apron a pattern will not be required. For these you can make your own patterns.

To make the night-gown choose muslin or longcloth. Measure the desired length and then cut off a piece twice that length. Fold over across and then up and down thus, as in Fig. 1.

Ax equals 9 inches

CD equals 18 inches

AC equals desired length

Cut along dotted lines as illustrated. About three and one-third yards of 36-inch muslin is required for the gown.

Hem the sleeves and neck with narrow hem and crochet a narrow

edging around the sleeves and neck. Finish the under-arm seams with a French seam. Have each girl embroider her initial on the night-gown.

The large apron may be cut just like the night-gown except the neck and the length

For a medium-sized apron three and



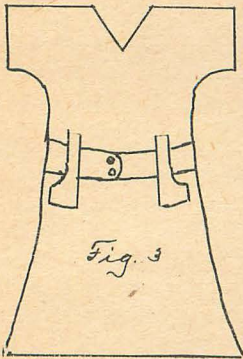


one-half yards of 36-inch percale will be required. Cut off a 6-inch piece for the belt and another piece 16 inches for the pockets. Out of the rest cut out the apron after folding like for the night-gown. For the neck, cut it round at the back and V-shaped in front. For the pockets take the 16-inch piece of cloth and cut thus, on dotted lines, as in Fig. 2.

AF equals  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. AB equals 16 in.

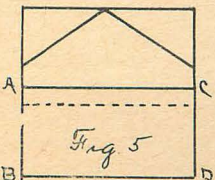
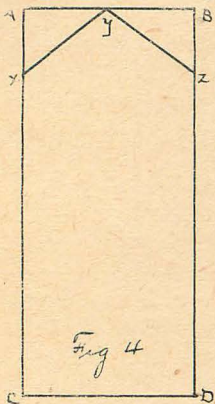
BC equals 8 in. EC equals  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Hem and trim with wide rick-rack braid along FC. Fold the 6 inch piece of goods which you had for the belt so that it will be double and the size will then be 3 inches by 36 inches. Sew and trim with rick-rack braid. Bind the neck and finish with braid, also hem the sleeves and trim with rick-rack. Leave a space under the upper part of the pocket for the belt to slip thru. After the apron is finished it will appear thus, as

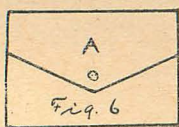


in Fig. 3.

The handkerchief case may be made from muslin, linen or long-cloth. We made ours from scraps of long-cloth left over from our corset covers. We took a piece of longcloth 18 inches by



9 inches and cut it as illustrated along dotted lines. Hem CD with a half-inch hem. Also hem the flap xyz with a narrow hem as well as edges AC and BD. Next fold the case as in Fig. and sew up along AB and CD. Later we crocheted a narrow edging all the way around except BD, and embroidered a small initial on the flap and closed the flap down with a button and button-hole. The case after closed appears thus:



For the rest of the articles follow directions as given on the pattern. When choosing a pattern always choose one of a simple design.

How many of you have started any Boys' and Girls' Club work projects for this year? One of the projects for girls is sewing first and second year. This club project you will find will work in nicely with your sewing class.

If you care to take up any of the club projects for your school, write for full information to Mr. D. W. Galehouse, State Club Leader, Agricultural College, N. D. Even if you think a club can not be organized in your school send for the information just the same and you may change your mind. At any rate you will obtain a great deal of information which you may put into use next term if not this one. Try it, it is worth the three cent stamp and more.

### THE AIRDALE—EVERYBODY'S DOG

By O. L. Anthony, Hunter, N. D.

What kind of a dog is that? is a question often asked me as I walk up and down our little city, or drive in the automobile, or meet a brother sportsman at the lake for a duck or goose hunt. Of course I reply, an Airdale; and several other questions follow, the chief of which is, what is he good for? Now for me to answer that question would mean a great deal of my time gone and perhaps a doubt in the mind of the questioner, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the old proverb runs. So with the knowing of the Airdale, to try is to know. So I generally answer in the words of another brother in the fancy. An Airdale, sir, is a dog that can do anything that any other living dog can do, and do it better. I want to give you a little of his history.

For centuries the English have been lovers of the dog, and of sport. They have been authorities on dog breeding, and especially on the Terrier, but there lived in Bingley, Yorkshire, men who bred dogs not always on blood lines, but with the view of producing a dog, an all-around dog, that would be one of the family, share in its poverty or riches, its joys or sorrows, to be, in the absence of its master, a queen to the home, a companion to the wife, and a protection and friend of the children and to greet his master on his return. To accompany him and participate in pastime and pleasures, amongst these, the chief to walk out along the old country lanes and across the footpaths thru meadows and thru the coverts, where he would meet

with Mr. Badger, or Fox, and to stir from the hedge row the stote and weasel, a specie of our mink. And occasionally much to the pleasure and profit, to put one over on the game-keeper, in picking up a couple of rabbits, giving a variety to the meal at home.

Another great sport or pastime was the hunting of the river banks for the water-rat, similar to our musk-rats, but smaller. Great groups of men would sallie forth with their dogs and hunt for their burrows and when located by the dogs they would be forced out into the water by the use of ferrets. Thus the hunt began and the dogs would hunt under water and on the water either diving or swimming round looking for Mr. Rat to appear on the surface, only to be chopped up by Mr. Terrier. With this in view they bred to this end, so there appeared about 50 years ago in the Aire Valley, Bingley Yorkshire, England, a big, rough, wire-haired, dog, larger than the ordinary terrier, but of true terrier type, not handsome, but nevertheless a fine, honest-faced, good-natured, fellow, with a sharp black eye, twinkling with mischief, or with a knowing eye, looking up to his master's gaze, and flashing with energy when commanded to act; a dog of great body weighing from 40 to 60 pounds, with straight limbs, and of great muscle, a clear-cut jaw, bespeaking great power or punishment for any unfortunate that came with its grasp, but with all a fine disposition. They called him, a Waterside Terrier, but later the name was changed to the Airdale.

Whatever the origin of the Airdale, the Airdale of today is the most wonderful dog alive. His intelligence, his fidelity, his affection, his marvelous strength, his agility, his hardiness, make him the most desirable companion, and co-worker, or helper.

You may see him watching the baby, guarding the home, herding the cattle, retrieving ducks from icy water, working stock on the farm, carrying help to the wounded soldiers on the battlefields, and in all Red Cross work, a patrol dog with the policeman, a protector of property, taking care of the automobile, carrying packages for his mistress, bringing home the mail. And Airdale can express more friendship with his stubby tail than some men can express with both hands.

(To be Continued)

### THE BEST MAGAZINES

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W. G. Crocker - Lisbon, N. D.



### SPRING SENSE—AND CENTS

In war times there are so many makeshifts that point the way, as mileposts do. There are quaint little frocks of the oft-scorned calico, gingham, humble mull and other cottons. All-wool is taboo; we must combine a little wool with a deal of silk if we are truly patriotic. The cry of expense, of the pocketbook ruling in the long run, is being cast aside. Silks are not more expensive than serge or gabardine, those stand-bys for the early Spring



© McCall

### Charming for Plain and Figured Materials

walking costume. Satin does not wear so long as wool, perhaps, but then it does not cost as much in the first place, so things are equalized once more. The cry of wool, wool, wool for our army and navy must be heeded.

The shops are fascinatingly tempting. They fairly teem with lovely things, sheer dresses to be worn even now in the sunny South, far from coal famines and showstorms. Lightweight wraps there are, too, of taffeta, perhaps, with a lining of flannel to make them practical for raw Spring days—for, alas, even in Spring there are days that are decidedly unpleasant.

#### About Skirts

The truth is that the styles are really very much what they were last year, only smarter! Skirts are a good bit narrower, and they are oh, so straight, except when they are not! Sometimes there are tucks, even groups of tucks, to break the monoto-

ny. One perfectly adorable little dress I saw was of gray organdie with a wide hem, then six tiny tucks, then a tuck of two inches, then six more narrow ones, until the hipline was reached. The front breadth then formed a tiny apron with the same effect of narrow tucks and a wide one. The waist was extremely simple, a fold of the organdie being put straight around the neck to the waistline. Valenciennes lace edged this collar effect, the wide tucks, and the turned-back cuffs on the three-quarter sleeves. The girdle was of French blue gros-grain ribbon, tied in a simple bow in front.

### Combining Plain and Figured Materials

Combinations of materials are the order of the day. One can wear a frock that is made of one material only, if it is very smart and becoming, and feel that it is stylish too, but the dress where a plain material and a figured one, or materials of different colors, are combined is really the last word in smartness. Then, too, it is a real economy, for there are surprising things in store for the person who does combine colors and materials nicely, in the small amount needed. The dress illustrated here is a forerunner of summer. Straight and simple as it can be, the flowered voile is charming combined with the plain voile of the upper waist and girdle. The sleeves are tight, but they, too, are conserving material! The ever-present knitting bag has one of those stunning applique motifs on it, and if they were not so carefully chosen the brilliant colors would clash horribly and the result be hideous, for they are brilliant blue, orange, and a yellow in between mustard and lemon.

#### Pipings, Hemstitching and Tucks

There are several interesting things one can do to materials that will absolutely take the place of trimming. One may pipe the seams in white, black or a contrasting color; one may put in tucks, in groups or plaid effects or singly, and one may have the frock hemstitched, also in groups, plaid effects or singly. Several rows of hemstitching above the hem of a dress are most effective, and of course another possibility is the picot edge. Collars may have tiny ruffles of the same material as the dress, with either narrow lace or picot edging. Still, with all the cry of the trimmingless dress, there is a good deal of embroidery on the more elaborate things. Applique designs in felt, satin, silk, or gingham or percale are most effective and they are being used on the hems of dresses, on panels and, of course, collars and cuffs.

Indeed, there is no end to the ways

in which you can give your dress an individual touch. Stripes, if they are becoming to you, can be utilized in numerous ways for trimming. Then, too, there is the new fad for ribbon weaving on pockets, belts and collars and cuffs of sports suits. The ribbon used is about an inch wide and in two colors—pastel shades usually are chosen—and is woven in and out the way they weave papers in kindergarten.

### For Bordered Materials

There are many pretty ways in



© McCall

### Simplicity—and Bordered Material

which bordered material may be made up this year. One of the prettiest is to use the border for the tunic skirt, or if a bordered effect is desired on plain materials, a transfer design may be used. The one-sided collar is quite a fashion feature for Spring, 1918, and in this one the cuffs follow suit with the same one-sided effect. Note the attractive knitting bag the lady carries. Quite like a Chinese coolie's hat, is it not, with its long tassel?

**SPECIAL:** McCall's Magazine, 75 cts., and the North Dakota Farmer, both for \$1.00.

### IMPROVING THE RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE

By Garland A. Bricker

"Still stis the schoolhouse by the road,  
A ragged beggar sunning,"



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## 1330 COMMONEST ENGLISH WORDS

To the "1000 Commonest English Words" prescribed by the New Course of Study I have added 330 words not included in the list, but words every pupil in the Northwest should know how to spell and use, such as hen, farm, pig, seed, crop, wheat, tractor, granary, separator, institute, etc.

The price of the list of 1300 words is 5 cents each or 30 cents a dozen, post paid.

W. G. Crocker, Lisbon, N. Dak.

says Whittier in his poem, "In School Days." He knew the schoolhouse type in his day, and his lines still ring true to the American people, because there are millions who may truthfully say this of the schoolhouse in their own local rural communities. Doubtless, the lines were written to awaken tender feelings in connection with the "Little Red Schoolhouse." With the thoughtful country people of today, however, who begin to realize the tyranny to life, freedom, and happiness of a blind and senseless sentiment for the olden times, the lines of the poet ought to be a spur to their efforts to secure better things for the present generation. Thousands of American rural schoolhouses stand ragged and begging by the roadside today—and nobody loves a beggar.

### Paint, Paint, Paint!

But some beggars are redeemable and the first thing that happens to them is a cleansing and a reclothing. Similarly, the old schoolhouse should be treated. Nothing quite so much can be done for the old school building, to bring it back into the esteem of the people, as a coat of paint. With well-kept and improved school grounds, the house may still be a community eyesore.

The community leaders' efforts, therefore, should not rest till the schoolhouse is well painted in beautiful colors. Not only will it reflect the better pride and spirit of the community, but its better appearance will greatly stimulate them.

The color scheme should not be overlooked. Any old color will not do. Next to an eyesore, is a building with an uninviting color scheme. White, with trimmings of light yellow, or dark green; or light yellow, with trimmings of white, are always pleasing combinations.

Considered from the standpoint of economy, it pays to paint. A coat of paint makes a tight fitting shelter about the object to which it is applied, protecting from the damages of weather—rust and rot.

It is poor management to build a new building and then allow it to be exposed to the destructive effects of the weather; or to fail to protect a good and serviceable older building from decay. If it is worth having, it is worth preserving for future use.

## Playground Games

Send 10 cents (dime or stamps) for a copy of these games. They can be played by children of city or rural schools. Just what you need.

W. G. Crocker, Lisbon, N. D.

As a recourse for those rural teachers and leaders who are unable to move adamant school trustees to painting and caring for the object of their trusteeship, I give the following recipe of a method which costs little and which may be applied by almost anybody. The method is also effective and the color scheme acceptable.

### Skimmilk and Cement

Secure several gallons of skimmilk and a few bags of cement. A ladder, or step-ladder, an old dishpan or washpan, and a whitewash brush are all the implements needed for the main part of the "painting." Stir about five pounds of cement into each gallon of skim milk. Mix the ingredients in the pan and apply to the surface of the building with the brush as in whitewashing. Stir the mixture with each dip of the brush. Keep the skimmilk well saturated with cement, and add a new supply of either or both to the pan as needed. A little practice will soon teach one how to apply this homemade "paint." The cassine in the skimmilk acts as a satisfactory binder for the cement, exactly as the linseed oil does for the lead particles in paint. As the milk soaks into the wood and the crevices, it carries cement with it and binds it. A coating results that will withstand many winters' snow and summers' rain, and preserve the wood or stone or brick from the usual weathering when unprotected. The color will be light snuff or dark gray. Outside white paint may be used for the trimmings, applying it over this coat.

### Interior Decorations

The interior decorations should be the next concern. A beautiful exterior should not belie the inside appearances. The interior color scheme is even more important than that of the exterior. The walls should have first attention. If there is a wainscoting extending about the room to about three feet in height, as is so often the case, this should be painted a pearl gray color or a delicate yellow. The same color should be carried upward to the ceiling, or, if preferred, about twelve to eighteen inches below the ceiling, while the remaining wall space and the ceiling should be painted with inside white. Decorations may also be made with inside white. This will give a light and attractive interior.

The floor should be refinished, by thoro sandpapering or scraping and then waxed well. The wax should be re-applied several times thruout the school year. In case the floor is in a very bad condition, it should be relaid, or a new one built over the old.

(To be continued in March issue.)



## Seasonable Receipts

Mrs. Sadie Baird, Editor

### STEW, AND SOUP BONE POSSIBILITIES

Stews are made from meat that has not previously been cooked, while hashes are compounded from leftovers, but both are a mixture of vegetables and meat, thus are meals in themselves with the addition of bread.

**Hungarian Stew**—Hungarian stew is rich and much favored by those who like onion flavoring. Two pounds of the cheapest cut of beef is required for it; this being freed from skin, fat and bone, and cut in two-inch pieces. Slice a small onion and fry this and the meat in a little suet or drippings until they begin to brown, then put a layer of the meat in the kettle and cover with thin slices of raw onion. Repeat the layers until all the meat has been used, then cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point. When the stew is bubbling turn in 2 cups of canned tomatoes but do not stir. Simmer the whole for 2 hours then add a dozen very small potatoes or potato cubes and cook for twenty minutes, when it is ready to serve. This stew is what is known as goulash, and to be just right should not be stirred any more than is positively necessary.

### MEAT AND PASTRY ROLLS

Chop the meat fine and season it well. Mix in enough butter or other fat to make it "shape" well. Form into rolls about the size of a finger and wrap around each a thin piece of short dough made from a pint of flour, 2 tablespoonfuls of baking powder, salt, and milk enough to mix. Bake the rolls in a hot oven until they are delicate brown. Serve hot.

### NEXT DAY CHICKEN

Take some cold cooked chicken, four tablespoonfuls of butter substitute, one-half cupful of flour, two and one-half cupfuls of milk, one hard-cooked egg, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Resolve the left-over chicken from the bones and cut it up into large dice. Melt the butter substitute, stir in the flour, and, when smooth, add the milk, stirring until it thickens. Simmer for five minutes, add the parsley, the egg chopped, the seasonings, and the chicken. Cook over hot water for twenty minutes.

### CORNMEAL—LEFT-OVER MEAT

Into a saucepan pour four cupfuls of

boiling water or stock, add one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper and sift in one cupful of cornmeal. Boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly, and cook over hot water for one hour. Add one and one-half cupfuls of cold cooked meat cut in small pieces, and cook for thirty minutes longer. Pour into a wet bread pan and set in a cool place. When cold slice and serve cold or dip in flour and saute. This should be served hot and makes a very appetizing dish.

### CHEESE BALLS

These are very simple to make. Choose well-flavored, dry English cheese, grate it and moisten with a little cream and beaten white of egg, adding just enough to make it possible to mold the cheese. Season with salt and paprika, then form into balls, taking care not to pack the cheese, but handle lightly. Drop into hot fat, and cook to a delicate brown. Drain and serve cold.

### WAR-TIME CAKE

One cupful of molasses, one cupful of corn sirup, one and one-half cupfuls of water, two tablespoonfuls of fat, one package of seedless raisins cut once, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves. Boil all these ingredients five minutes after they begin to bubble. When cold add one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one teaspoonful of hot water, three cupfuls of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in two loaves, forty-five minutes, in a slow oven. Will keep well.

### SAVORY STEAMED DISH

Mix one cupful of breadcrumbs with one-half cupful each of mashed potatoes and mashed turnips, add one large boiled carrot, chopped, one large beet cooked and chopped, one cupful of chopped cold cooked meat, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, and one cupful of stock or water. Mix well and turn into a well-greased mold, cover with greased paper and steam for one and one-half hours. Turn out and serve with tomato sauce or white sauce. An excellent way to serve left-overs.

### NORWEGIAN SALAD

Two cupfuls cooked macaroni, one cupful cooked peas, one cupful cooked carrot cubes, one tablespoonful finely chopped onion, one teaspoonful vinegar, one teaspoonful salt, one-half tea-

spoonful paprika, one-eighth teaspoonful cayenne, one cupful boiled salad dressing.

Break one-fourth pound macaroni into one-half inch pieces. Cook in boiling salted water 20 minutes or until tender. (Use at least 2 quarts of boiling water and 2 teaspoonfuls salt.) When tender, drain from the water and cool.

Mix the vegetables with the salad dressing, add the seasonings, mix well. Let stand in a cold place 1 hour. Line a salad bowl with lettuce, add the chilled salad, garnishing with boiled dressing sprinkled with paprika.

### FROM OUR EXCHANGES

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83 Cards (100) and Fig., See 2a..	.25	41 Printing Outfit, letters 1 in..	1.50
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87 Draw. Pa. white, rm, 9x12....	1.25	70 Report Cards, doz., with envps	.12
88 Draw. Pa. white 1/2 rm, 9x12..	.65	5g Seals, Patriotic Shields, box..	.12
89 Draw. Pa. manilla, rm, 9x12..	.75	9 Scissors (Nickel plated) 5 in..	.15
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62 Flag, Sewed Wool Bunt'g (3x6)	6.50	35 Shoe Pegs (L'ge, Ass't'd Col.)	.25
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31 Fountain Pen (Self-fi'g, gold)	1.35		
6d Fund. in Arithmetic Teaching	.25		
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32 Hangers (Gummed) per doz....	.05		
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36 Lead Pencils, per doz.....	.15		
37 Lead Pencils, per doz.....	.20		
38 Lead Pencils, 2 for 5c, per doz.	.25		
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3g Lunch Box.....	.25		
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91 Magnets.....	6cts. and		
11 Magnifier, Pocket, (4in. diam.)	.15		
2a Number Cards, Davies.....	.25		
3 Paints, Moist (12 col.).....	.12		
2 Paints, Prang's Water (3 Col.)	.25		
92 Paper, ruled, rm, 8 1/2 x 11.....	1.20		
93 Paper, ruled, 1/2 rm, 8 1/2 x 11...	.65		
94 Paper, ruled, 1/4 rm, 8 1/2 x 11...	.35		

W. G. Crocker,

Lisbon, North Dakota

cents more per pound, there being no waste in such a purchase.

One quart of vinegar can make two by putting the two half-quarts into quart jars, filling up the jars with boiling water, screwing on the tops and letting stand for a few days. At the end of that time there will be two quarts of vinegar apparently as strong as the first quart.

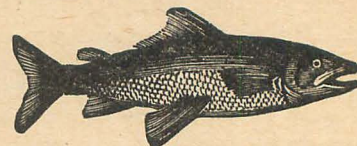
If you have your own honey and want to make "company" sandwiches at a trifling cost, mix chopped nuts with the honey and use as a filling for tiny baking-powder biscuits. They will "melt in your mouth."

An economical ironing-board cover is made from unbleached muslin. Cut the muslin a little larger than the size of the board, hem the edges, and sew tapes about ten inches apart and parallel on the sides of the cloth. These tapes, when tied together under the board, hold on the cover securely. Only one-half the usual amount of material is needed for this covering.

Fill your leaky Hot-Water bags with either heated sand or salt and they will do their work a little longer. When too old for even that, cut them into mats a little smaller than doilies and bind them with bias tape. They are splendid to put under doilies when using hot plates or under water-filled glasses or vases.

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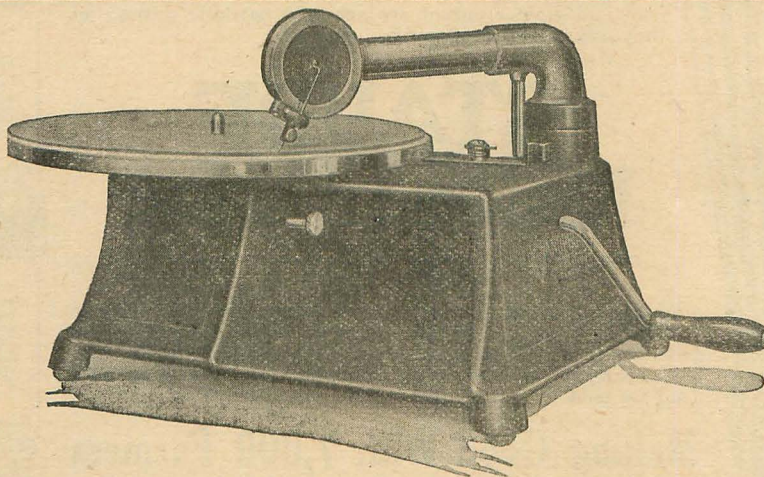
# THE HOME AND THE SCHOOL

May now enjoy the masters of vocal and  
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## *The VANOPHONE*

This phonograph is portable, weighs but 12 pounds, reproduces perfectly (without the hollow, metallic sounds of the brass projectors) instrumental and vocal music of the highest quality. It is no toy. It plays 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch or 12-inch standard records. It sells for \$12.

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The past summer I played this phonograph beside one costing several times as much and I was surprised to find that the tones were equally pure and distinct. So pleased was I that I determined to offer the Vanophone as a premium for subscribers to my two publications: The North Dakota Farmer and Rotary, and the Pathfinder, all of which should be in every North Dakota school and home.

Here is a letter from the first to take advantage of the above offer:

"I would like to ask you about getting another Vanophone. I want to get one myself and also to supplement the other one that we have in the school. The first one is a great deal better than I expected. Would you be willing to make us another offer like the one you made on the first one or what kind of a proposition will you make? I have an idea that we can get more subscriptions to the North Dakota Farmer and we will be willing to make up a cash sum too. How about it?"

### MY OFFER

Simply send me the following subscriptions at the regular subscription price and the Vanophone is yours:

8 Subscriptions to the North Dakota Farmer at \$.75.....	\$ 6.00
10 Subscriptions to the Rotary at \$.50.....	5.00
1 Subscription to the Pathfinder.....	1.00
	\$12.00
Postage and Packing.....	1.00
	\$13.00

For only \$13.00 the Vanophone will be delivered to your door and the above magazines will be sent to one address or separate addresses for one year.

**SPECIAL.** Should you find that you cannot secure the above number of subscriptions, let me know the number you can secure and I will name a part-cash payment.

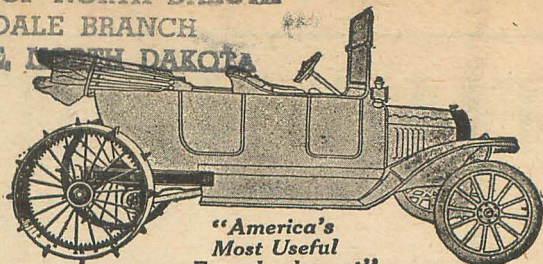
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"America's  
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# Enlist Your Ford Your Country Needs It

Increased food production is the crying need of the country. More corn, wheat, oats, rye barley—more land under cultivation—more productive labor from horses, machinery and the men on the farms. Efficiency and greater output are not only patriotic duties, but they insure increased profits. And the

## STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor

(Trademark Mak-a-Tractor Reg. U. S. Pat. Office and Principal Foreign Countries)  
Price \$225 F. O. B. St. Paul

stands today as the farmers first and strongest ally in the battle for food supremacy. *Put that Ford to work.* Remember you have two-thirds of a tractor already in your car. A Staude completes the job and does double the work. It releases 20 acres for food for men that otherwise go to feed that four-horse team.

### Making Good With 7,000 Farmers

The triumph of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor has been so tremendous that any possible doubts of its efficiency have been swept away by the tidal wave of popular approval. The enthusiastic praise from users everywhere is the most convincing evidence that it has more than justified every prediction made for it. Thousands of farmers can testify that the Staude has stood up well under the most grueling test in all kinds of farm work and heavy hauling.

### More Work—Less Cost

It does continuously—24 hours a day if necessary—the work of four horses at the cost of feeding one. It plows an acre with less than two gallons of gasoline—is easy to attach and operate—can be used on Fords, Overlands, Chevrolets and other cars—is detached in 20 minutes, permitting the use of your car on the road—nothing to get out of order or require adjustment.

### Master of All the Farm Work

Attached in a few minutes to your automobile, the Staude Make-a-Tractor will do your plowing, seeding, reaping, binding and hauling. Equipped with the Belt Power Attachment, it does your sawing, grinding, shelling, feed chopping, pumping and any other work that an 8-10 H. P. farm engine could do.

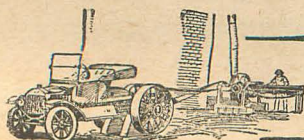
We are co-operating with the U. S. Government in the increased food production through greater acreage and increased yield per acre. The Staude Mak-a-Tractor will help you solve these problems.

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Get ready to meet the shortage in farm help and horses. Put your farm on an increased production and efficiency basis. Fill out the coupon and get our two free books by return mail. Read the statements of some of the thousands of Mak-a-Tractor owners. Find out how YOU can increase output and profits and decrease cost of production.

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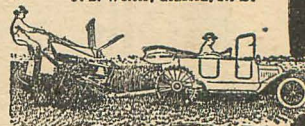
**The E. G. Staude Mfg. Company**  
2599 W. University Ave., ST. PAUL, MINN.



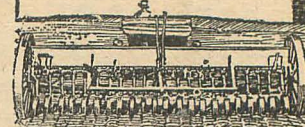
I have got my Staude Mak-a-Tractor belt power attachment at work and it sure is great for sawing wood and grinding feed. Sawed our 40 cords in one day, some as large as 14 inches in diameter and all three men could lift. I saw it is great.  
Glenn C. Wood, Lima, Ohio.



I plowed 190 acres with my Staude at a cost of less than 50 cents an acre. My car is just as good as ever and the engine don't heat. I used about one quart of water a day. I plowed 3 acres a day, where I could only plow 5 acres with 5 horses on the gang. It does the work of six horses and not four.  
J. S. Welter, Grafton, N. D.



I cut all my wheat, 450 acres, with a Staude Mak-a-Tractor and am plowing 10 acres a day at the present time with a 14 inch gang, and don't have any trouble with it heating and it doesn't damage the car as much as running on the road.  
A. Christopherson, Flaxville, Mont.



My Staude Mak-a-Tractor pulled a 14-disc grain drill over 200 acres of newly broken prairie sod, pulled a 3-section harrow over 200 acres and the same drill over 450 acres more land—all newly broken sod. I averaged 2 1/2 acres per hour with the drill. It has proven absolutely satisfactory.  
Carl F. Erbebo, Garden City, Kan.



I have pulled two 16-inch plows in sod for five hours and 4 tons on the road for eight miles with my Staude Mak-a-Tractor and the engine never boiled. I don't see that it hurts the car and it will do all the company claims.  
C. F. HARRIS,  
Orange Lake, N.Y.

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Name and Model of My Car .....

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Please send me your two books and prove to me that I can profitably use a Staude Mak-a-Tractor with my car.

